# VISION IAS

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VISION IAS HYD 12 NOV 2017 RECEIVED

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1049)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | M. Makarandu | | |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | Eng | Registration Number | 200072 |
| Center | Hyderabad- Vision IAS. | Date | 12/11/17 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

**Signature of Examiner**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

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1. Concerns regarding the wide formulation and indiscreet application of discretionary powers of the Governor need closer attention. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Governor is said to be the "lynchiphin of Constitution".

Despite the necessity of post, his discretionary powers in recent time had gained critical review. e.g. Uttarakhan, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu. Art 154 says. there shall be a Governor for State".

Discretionary powers.

1. Art 356, Governor can recommend President for. President rule on the breakdown of Constitutional. Machinery.

2. Art 200, time limit for reserving a bill is not specified.

3. Procedure for appointing, dismissin CM, COM. is not mentioned.

4. Reserving the bill, doesn't need any objective stand.

Methods to tackle this:

1. Acc. to Sarkaria Commission, Appointment & Removal of Governor should be fair, apolitical.

2. Acc to SC, in SR Bommai Case, Art 356 should be used only after exploring all possibilities

3. There shall be objective procedure instead of case to case basis. for reserving bill.

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Governor is the Constitutional head of the state, He shall not be an agent of Centre., As Punchi commission rightly pointed - A discretion should be applied by reason, tempured by caution, implemented by good faith.

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**2. Explain the concept of subordinate legislation in India. Also discuss the mechanisms for their scrutiny and control. (150 words) 10**

Subordinate legislation. is the situation where after making the broad principles for a law "L", the remaining nitigrities, rules, regulation, technicalities are delagated to Executive.

Benefits:

1. It saves Parliament's crucial time in discussing important matters, which have been increased in recent time. Increase in ministers post LPG is a case in point
2. It gives, Executive, an opportunity of flexibility in making norms and the enforce accordingly e.g. rule of giving floppies, disks in RTI can be changed to email.

Challenges:

1. Breakdown of Separation of powers. 'E' can makes rules to it's own advantage, They may be temporary for 5 years.

Control Mechanisms:

1. There is a Standing Committe on Subordinate Legislation which scrutinises the Executive action

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2. There is Public accounts committee - which scrutinises whether the interpretations are in line with the broad principles made.

3. There is CAG, which evaluates the wisdom behind the move.. as secondary test.

4. Parliamentary proceedings, which involve Question hour, Zero hour, Short hour discussions, which help 'L' to make Executive accountable.

Concept of Subordinate legislation is very useful at times, the disruption of Parliament has been increasing. However, the control mechanisms are at the right place to verify it's legality.

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**3. The crucial position accorded to the Speaker in Indian legislatures, makes it imperative to protect them from undue political pressures and incentives. Examine. (150 words) 10**

Speaker, is the Presiding officer of the House of people. He has the responsibility to discipline the house in matters of adminstrative, procedural, legislative business of the house. As Britain Adage says, "Once a speaker, always a speaker", thelp the neutrality of Speaker.

His neutrality need in following

1. Deciding, a bill as money bill or not ex recent Aadhar bill
2. Deciding, the case of Anti defection law - ex
3. Deciding, whether an activity amounts to contempt of House.
4. Deciding on the Suspension of legislatory, in case of indiscipline.

As the Parliamentary privileges are not codified

2. Parliamentary proceedings are immune to judicial scruting (Acc to Art 122, 212).

It is imperative that Speaker needs to be protected from undue political pressures to be biased.

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Way forward:

1. In case of ADL, Speaker resigning from political party doesnt amount to disqualification

2. According to UK, once Speaker is elected, he is permenantly a member of house.

3. Internal democracy via RTI, transparancy to parties

4. Proper role demarcation in certain aspects of discretion. e.g. voice vote/written vote in case of Arunachal Pradesh.

However, the decisions of ADL disqualification, comes under Judicial review would be a good deterrence for Speaker to be a political. Speaker role is very crucial to our parliamentary form of Govt

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4. **The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees have been referred to as mini-parliaments in India. Highlight their relevance in a democratic polity and discuss, with examples, how they improve the overall effectiveness of the Parliament. (150 words) 10**

DRSC (Departmentally related Standing Committee) are there for scrutiny of demand for grant during budget process. A total of 24, each with 31, (10 from RS, 21 from LS) would try to make the pro-cons for the grant. With the increase in nature of work, post, 1991

Relevance : in democratic polity.

1. Due to paucity of time, expertise in Parliament, DRSC's would be crucial in going depth & keeping executive accountable.

2. It helps opposition party to be students for training - (Proposal for AIJS - by DRSC of personnel)

3. It classifies the budget into grants and helps legislators to be "informed voters"

4. It acts as a deterrence to Ministers, to make a responsible budget proposal.

5. Since, Minister is not a member of DRSC, the evaluation wouldn't be distorted or biased.

6. It is held in camera. ∴ The examiners would not amount to political pressures, which gives the discussion, a credibility.

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With increase in no. of activities post 1991, It is impurative. that these DRSC's would be the epitome to hold 'E' accountable atleast financially. Though there are limitations like limited time, recommen-datory nature, they are having a specials tand. in this era of Parliamentary logjams & disruptions

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5. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of tribunals in India. How can these be addressed? (150 words) 10

Art 323(A), 323(B) deals withe the establishment of tribunals for services (govt) & other purposes respectively. These are basically Quasi judicial bodies trying/dealing with specific case of the public issues.

Benefits: It avoids docket explosion of complaints.
- It provides for speedy, flexible adjudication
- It ensures socio-economic welfare, in a way that petty issues can be solved swiftly.

Issues.

1. L. Chandrakumar Case (1997), SC upheld the tribunal decisions can be appealed in HC also, thery by diluting the very purpose of it
2. Appointment for tribunals is decided by Centre, which is the lead litigant for most of the case.
3. Non judicial members include mostly civil servants, who have chances of their loyalty towards Centre
4. Rationalisation of tribunals may affect the existing tribunal's efficacy.
5. Govt control over the service conditions, terms of members would affect, Separation of powers.

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Wayforward:

1. Centre should consider the recommendations of Malimath committee (e.g. Making Law Ministry nodal agency)
2. Service conditions & terms shall be left to the nodal agency (Independence)
3. HC should contain 'benches' for the appeals of tribunal decision, to ensure speedy decisions are taken.
4. In addition, Geographic accessibility is to be provided.

Tribunals must function according to it's basic purpose. It covers the socio economic aspect of judiciary, which is highly appreciable.

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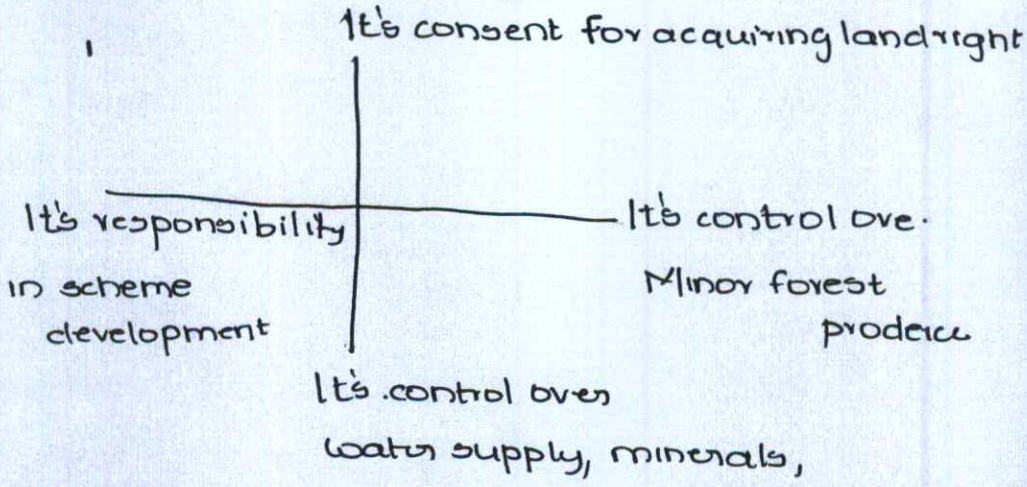
6. Examine the significance of Gram Sabhas, as mentioned in Article 243A of the Indian constitution, in the development process with special reference to Fifth Schedule areas. (150 words) 10

A 5th Schedule areas, there is PESA (panchayat extension to scheduled areas). It gives the tribal communities more powers to protect their rights, promote their economic interests, preserve their culture.

This combined with Forestrights Act, 2006, Gram Sabhas have been given immense powers for development - Powers.




Despite, it's powers, it is facing issues w.r.t

1) Proper implementation of PESA act
2) Overlap of functions w.r.t Tribal advisory council and itself

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- dilution of it's powers in MMRD Act (mine)
- not specifying it's role in utilising CAMPA fund.

Given the statutory, constitutional recognition. It is imperative that Gram Sabha are to be given their powers in their truest sense.

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**7. The Rajya Sabha is merely a secondary house rather than a second house in the Indian Parliamentary system. Critically analyze the statement. Also, compare and contrast the position of the Rajya Sabha vis-à-vis the State legislative councils. (150 words) 10**

Rajya Sabha (RS), the upper house of Parliament is part of bicameral legislature., i.e part of Basic structure

Characteristics:

1. Representation of States →
2. Expert's house → qualitative analysis can be made
3. Elder's house → visionary bills can be introduced.
4. Revising Chamber → all the bill's must pass through both the houses.

* Expept Money bills, financial bills-A, RS has same powers as of LS (Lok Sabha).
* It has some special powers under Art (249), Art (312), viz. ability of Parliament to make laws on State list, Introduction of new All India Services.

∴ Rajya Sabha has it's own role in the Parliament. Though it is acceptable, that it has no powers in most of the important cases like Money bills (financial matters), Delay charctr., Obstructing some important bills like 'PRI' making it a secondary chamber. But the above charcteristics makes it still a second chamber.

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Position b/w Rajyasabha & Legislative Council

| | |
|---|---|
| → it has same powers as house of people on ordinary bills. | → it has less powers in case of ordinary bills too. |
| → It's existence is essential & part of basic structure | → It's existence is subject too Parliament dis. |
| → Proportion of nominat-in members are very low (05%) | → Proportion of nominating members is very high (16%) |
| → It is a revised chambers | → It still acts just as dialating chamber. |

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**8.** A major shift is needed in the institutional framework of the Central Water Commission (CWC) and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to make water management more holistic and multidisciplinary. Discuss in the context of Mihir Shah Committee recommendations. (150 words) **10**

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**9. On what grounds can a person be denied the right to contest elections to the Parliament in India? Will a life-time ban on those convicted of heinous crimes address the problem of criminalisation of politics? Discuss. (150 words) 10**

→ Denial to Contest election, if a person.

1) face criminal conviction on the day of filing papers (RPA, 175)

2) has convicted, even after giving the results by.

3) he is not a citizen of India

4) he is not holding any office of profit.

5). he is insolvent of mind.

6) he is facing any ~~corruption~~ charges (RPA 1951)

7) his age < 25.

→ Life time ban on heinous crimes.

- suggested by ECI, ARC, LCI (Law Commission)
- need some precautionary, else he would alleged by his opponents easily.
- ECI suggests, a periods 6 months before the elections as grace period to have changes.
- Life time ban would be against Rt to equality (Art 14).

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Given the grace period, this idea of life ban can be considered. Otherwise the criminalisation of politics would not stop.

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**10. Directive Principles can be considered as even more important than the Fundamental Rights because they provide a positive thrust towards welfare. Discuss. (150 words) 10**

Directive Principles. (DPSP) & Fundamental rights (FR) both constitute the philosophy & spirit of Constitution. They both represent the way a State should work for or aspire for. However, coming to the supremacy of one over the other, both have it's unique place in the Constitution.

FR provides: (Art 12-35)

→ for political democracy of Individuals

→ they are enforceable & justiciable in court of law. (Art 32)

→ they uphold the dignity of Individual (e.g. recent Rt privacy is the best example)

→ they are the negative connotations of State.

DPSP provides

→ for socio economic democracy of Individual & society

→ they are not justiciable, but are fundamental to the governance (Art 38(b))

→ they provide for welfare state (e.g. Minimum wages, free legal aid to poor)

→ they are the positive connotations.

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Till 1967, SC upheld the 'FR' gain supremacy over DPSP in Champakam Case (1950), Golaknath Case (1967) However in Minerva Mill's case, SC clarified that Both have it's ous place in the Constitution, and upheld that it is the harmony b/w FR and DPSP that is part of basic structure.

While the FR and DPSP are connotations for state, Fundamental duties (FD) are the connotations for Individuals. All the three together form a organic whole to achieve a welfare state under Rule of law in a developmental adminstrative fashion

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**11. In light of demands for replacement of the FPTP (First Past the Post) system with other alternatives, compare the merits and enumerate the challenges associated with replacing the current system. (250 words) 15**

Electoral process: Basically there are two types of electoral process. 1. FPTP, 2. PR (proportional representation)

1 FPTP: Here, in this system, the candidate for whom majority votes are acquired, he is elected.

Merits.

2) PR: Here in this system, the candidates are elected from their parties, according to the proportion of seats they acquire in the electoral process.

Merits.

1. Simple to conduct.
2. Easy for the voter to verify.
3.

1. Representation from all the sections
2. Diversity nature of seat in line with Indian society.

Demerits.

1. Criminalisation of politics is breeding.
2. No substantive democracy (a candidate with 20% seat also won the seats - eg - 2014, LS election)

1. Difficult to understand.
2. May not be effective in Legislation - due to disruption, Antidefection law etc.

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However, taking the advantages from bothe the system, Law commission of India suggested to add 25% more seats to Parliament elected by Proportional representation. (Hybrid electoral system)

Challenges in replacing:

1. Short term disruptions:

a) ECI has to consider the unrecognised 1700 parties in list.

b) Number in Lower house increases - which is undue problem in deliberation & undue advantage for Loksabha in joint sittings.

c) Voters need to be educated, where our literacy is still 74%, about the proportionate system.

d) Disruptions increase, because more number of Interests raised.

e) Coalition politics, with Anti defection law in place - may lead to policy parlysis.

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Despite these challenges, Hybrid electoral is a welcome step, considering the diversity of our society. Coming to the increase in number → UK has 650 seats, India (545) - but when it comes to population - India (60 times) that of UK

∴ The Hybrid electoral system, in addition to EC recommendation of 2 Ballot system will go long way in cleansing political system.

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**12. Despite long term recognition of the problem of pendency of cases in the courts, limited progress has been made in reducing their number. What are the possible reasons for such a scenario? Suggest a framework of measures that can be taken to address this issue. (250 words) 15**

Judiciary, one of organs of Constitutional Govt; is known for it's sanctity in upholding constitution by many judgements via Basic Structure doctrine, PIL introduction etc. However, there are 60k. pendency cases in SC, 2.7Cr at lower courts. Despite it's recognition for a long time, the reason for it's existence is :-

1) Vacancies of Judges :- 1) Collegium efficiency
2) Conflict with Legislature in appointing judges

2) Quality in Judgements 1) Many cases in lower courts face quality issue, there by appealing to higher courts. e.g. 93% of cases of SC, are by appeal.

3) Lawyer Strikes, Adjournments - either due to absence of one of the parties or absence of lawyers.

4) Efficiency of Judges → Time sense, Vacations etc. had disrupted the proceeding many time. Transfers are also one of the factors.

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5) Transfer of Judges:

6) Govt as litigatiant: Almost 50% of cases, Govt. is the litigant. Govt should be prompt in removing/resolving these cases as early as possible.

Measures:

1. Transparency in Collegium process: faster filling of vacancies.

2. Introduction AIJS (All India Judicial Service). into lower courts, as suggested by Shetty Committee.

3. Introduction of ICT (technology) in resolving the disputes. e.g. e-courts., e-registration, National Data Grid.

4) Encouraging Alternate Dispute Mechanism. like lok Adalat, Commercial Courts for Industry disputes.

5) Implementation of New litigation policy. as soon as possible. Govt should restrain itself if there no substatial issue in the case.

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"Justice delayed is Justice denied". It shall be imperative that without dispute resolution, any rights/services given wouldn't be a rights based one. Judiciary reforms should be complemented with Prison reforms, police reforms.

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**13. Despite the phrase 'due process of law' not being included in Article 21, the Supreme Court, over the years, has adopted the doctrines of 'procedural due process' and 'substantive due process' into Indian constitutional law. Comment. (250 words) 15**

Art 21 says State shall not deprive person of his liberty except under "procedure established by law"

Till, Maneka Gandhi case, 1980 of passports issue, SC upheld "procedure established by law", But from then, SC, with it's judicial innovation, interpreted it as "due process of law"

"Procedure established by law"

The court of law shall adjudicate matter according to following conditions.

1. Whether the law is in force
2. Whether the legislature has right authority to pass the law.
3. Whether the action is according to the rules regulations of law.

It basically holds accountable for the actions of 'Executive' but not on the action of "Legislative". Accordingly, Art 21, Right to life is interpreted in its procedural sense and given the decision.

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Due process of law:

Here the court, not only adjudicates according to the procedure established by law but also checks whether the law is just, reasonable and fair.

- It upholds accountabily of actions of both Legislature and executive.

- Inherently, it upheld the fairness & reasonablness of Inhouse Legislation, Ordinance, Delegated Legislation.

- With this "due process of law", It included PNJ - principles of Natural justice in a mandatory manner for all the decisions.

- It evolved Art to life. Art 21 & expanded it to many rights which are not explicitly mentioned in fundamental rights but are derived from DPSP. This amounts to "substantive due process" Thanks to Judicial Activism.

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"Due process of law" is an inherent principle for a Judicial Supremacy of US kind of country. But for a "Constitutional Supremacy" of India, our Integrated Judiciary must innovate & interpret such provisions according to the socio economic conditions of India. Notably, Art 21 is the only provision, where "due process of law" is followed now.

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**14.** Can we say that cooperative federalism in India has strengthened in the post-liberalisation era? Give reasons in support of your answer. (250 words) **15**

Yes, Strengthened the cooperative federalism

1. GST (31states gave its tax autonomy)
2. ISC, Inter state council, - met last year & discussed key issues like Governance
3. Revival of Zonal Councils.
4. Common principles - by vajpyee government to accomodate intrest of regional parties too.
5. NITI Aayog, establishment / PC' demolishion
6. 14th Finance commission - giving 32% → 42% transfer of net proceeds of taxes.

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**15.** **Faulty regulatory policies can have a severe adverse effect on the efficient interplay of market forces and end up harming public interest. Examine in the context of systemic issues pertaining to regulatory environment in India. (250 words)** **15**

Regulatory Environment of India has came into light from the recent incident where SEBI has ordered 300+ companies to be shell companies & enforced Graded Surveillance measures on it. This brings us to check, whethere regulatory policies are having any +ve/-ve effect on market forces.

Effects:

1. RBI powers were amended, to direct banks to undergo resolving Insolvency & Bankruptcy issue.
- This may affect the autonomy of Banks - which play important role in mkt forces.

2) SEBI, without any proper investigation, made the naming of 300+ companies - This may affect the companies (which are genuine), This maly also affect the investor confidence in SEBI.

3) Overlap of regulatory functions like SEBI, IRDAI PFRDI on mutual funds & pension funds, insurance funds leads to confusion among investors.

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4) Regulatory norms, Environment Clearance norms are stopping/stalling important infrastructure projects.

However, there are +ve effects.

1) Proper e-KYC norms, norms for P-notes to enters saves the genuine investors/customers at large to not get exploited

2) Recent norms for Credit ratings is a good step to increase/encourage competition among Credit ratings.

3) Independence/Autonomy of RBI/other regulatory authorities are very much crucial - as we could see in case of decision of demonetisation.

Regulatory → → → Market forces.

- EDDB.
- Technology

- autonomy
- independence
- accountability.
  - ↳ lawenforcement

- Rule of Law
- PNJ.
- fair competition

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To ensure Ease of Doing business, in this post LPG era, it is necessary that regulatory ecosystem needs to be based on rule of law, principles of natural justice.

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**16. Mention the constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC. Further, assess the limitations of UPSC in effectively performing its role as the 'watchdog of merit system' in India as envisioned by the Constitution. (250 words) 15**

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**17.** What are the key issues in the context of electoral funding in India? How far do you think the idea of state funding of elections can address these issues? (250 words) **15**

Electoral funding by state has been major issue, even supported by political parties recently. To conduct free and fair elections, to ensure level playing field for all the contesting candidates, funding was a key factor in deciding results.

Issues of electoral funding in India:

→ There is a cap on election expenditure of candidate but not on political party

→ The parties became source of black money, parallel economy

→ Because of ~~tro~~ transparancy in funding, it is difficult for ECI to find corrupt practices going financially

→ Political parties getting succumbed to the funded entity's pressure. There by, not working for their intentional mandate.

→ Breeding Criminalisation of politics. with the help of nexus between political parties & money-muscle power.

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→ Socio economic welfare (post elections) is getting compromised for parochial interest of these. funders.

→ Corruptors, i.e law breakers are going to become law makers, there by threatening the basic Institutions of Constitution.

To attack/resolve these issue of electoral funding, idea of State funding is proposed.

- It is an idea, where State provides fund in cash/ in kind to the political party for their expenses.

- This was endorsed/ recommended by Law Commission of India, NCRCW too, but provided with few conditions.

↳ Benefits:

* It will help parties be independent of parochial pressures

*. It will help in transparancy of funding, so that ECI can better monitor to ensure fair elections.

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However, many experts recommended that, without some prerequisites, it would be just a cost burden to exchequer & utilising public money for private costs & majority party would get undue advantage

They are:

1. Bring political parties under RTI
2. Fund should be in cash.
3. ECI Reforms to be implemented w.r.t criminalisation of politics.
4. Create an election corpus fund.

Free & fair elections are requisite to achieve political democracy. Funding plays an important role in such process. Reforms shall be implemented asap, to progress the idea of state funding.

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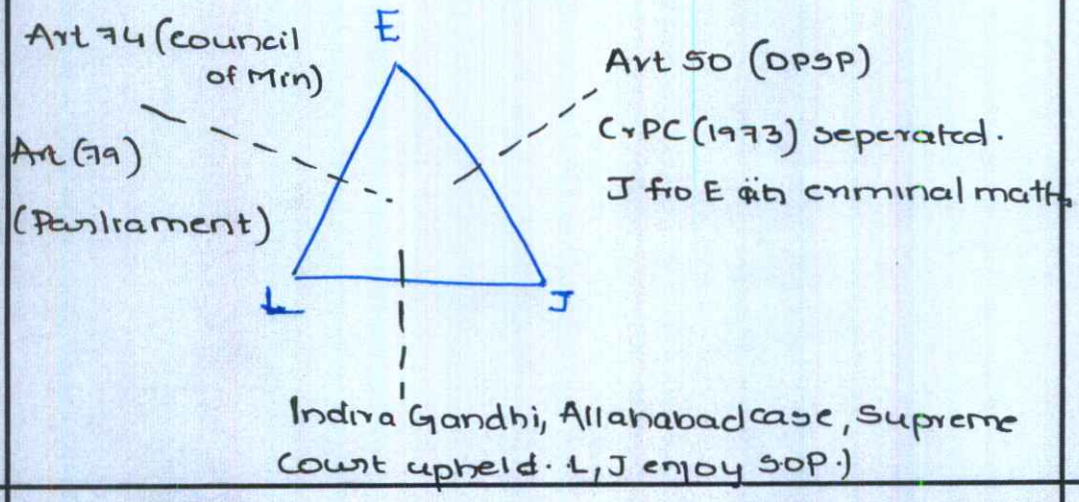
**18. Separation of powers in case of India has acquired its own uniqueness under the constitutional arrangement. Explain. (250 words) 15**

Separation of Powers (SOP) as mentioned by French philosopher Montesque" is essential for a democratically elected govt not to be totalitarian/authoritian. It is basically that, every organ of govt has it's own role & no other organ should encroach other, which dilutes the essence of democracy.

Constitution of India :: establishes 3 organs of govt namely Executive (E), Legislative (L), Judiciary (J).

Supreme Court of India, held that "Separation of powers" is the basic structure of Constitutions.

Separation of powers can be seen in the provisions of Constitution in the following way



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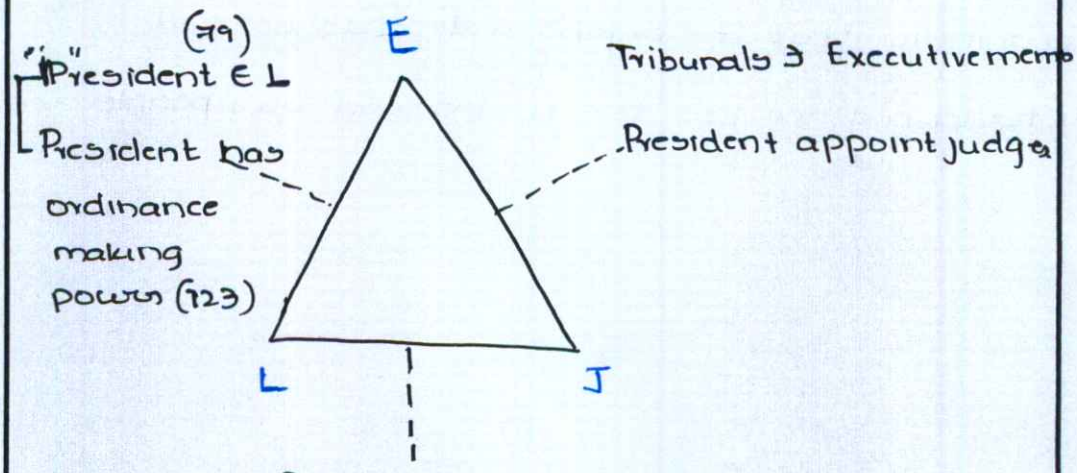
However, this 'SOP' is not water tight; as in, there are cases when one does the actions of other, as provided by Constitution.




The combination of Seperation of powers with no water tight ness is the unique feature of constitution of India. For every such "Seperation of powers", their lies the concept of checks & balances.

a). protecting it from becoming authoritarian
b) prompting it to be constitutional.

ex→
1) This can be seen in "J" expanding the "Right to life" & promoting "L" to make law for Right to education

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2) In 1973, landmark judgment of KV case, which 'J protected' it from becoming totalitarian.

∴ Separation of Powers is so fundamental for our India, that the organ's independence and interdependence lies, the welfare of our people.

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**19.** **Highlight the extent of President's powers under Article 352. Comment on the judicial scrutiny of proclamation and the exercise of executive powers under National Emergency. How is this power different from the one bestowed under Article 356? (250 words)** **15**

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**20.** Fiscal transfers from the Centre to States are critical in India. In this context, explain the rationale of both general and specific purpose fiscal transfers. Also highlight the problems witnessed in the design and implementation of specific purpose transfers. (250 words) **15**

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Maharandu·M | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English | Registration Number | 200072 |
| Center | ORN | Date | |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   bl eachl i/u gl vxzsth vkj fgUnh esa Nis gl
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   lHkh i/u vfuok.l gl
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   lHkh i/u ds vad ml ds lkeus fn x, gl
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जो आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugha feyrk
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk esa [kkyh NksM+s gq, i`"B ;k ml ds vafar Hkkx dks Li"V :i ls dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

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1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. (150 words) 10

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

India intends to achieve an ambitious target of 175GW Installed capacity by 2022. However, At present total renewable energy installation stands at 65GW

Challenges in scaling up sustainably the Renewable Energy

Types of Renewable energy

a) Solar →
b) Wind → onshore, offshore
c) Geo thermal →
d) Bio mass → 4G--4G
e) Wave energy → tidal

Challenges:

1) Land acquisition.: a major problem to develop solar plants of large magnitude

2) Technological glitches : such as quality, durability of equipments like wind turbines etc.



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2.

~~Technological~~

c) Financial constraints coupled with Investment downturn hinders scalability, access to credit

d) Infrastructural constraints for grid connectivity, transmission efficiency.

e) Low Domestic manufacturing capacity which is visible in case of import panels of China. i.e 13000 cr.

What Can be done

1) Execution of 'Land banks' (eg. Orissa Initiative)
2) Ease of Doing Business in credit access, e-auction etc
3) There shall be transparent pricing policy in place
4) Enhance Grid capacity, Connect off shore & onshore grids
5) Better coordination between transmission and distribution authorities

Goverment Steps like KUSUM, NaPCC, Solar-Rooftop scheme, National biofuel policy are in right direction to realise the renewable energy potential and scale up to meet Committments under Paris Agreement 2015.



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2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Context → L

It is expected that more than 50% of Indian population will live in urban areas by 2050. Thus, Urban development remains significant considering our unplanned, unregulated, unsustainable Urbanisation at present.

Financing is ~~the~~ of the core part of development i.e Isher Jodge Ahluwalia Committee says 40 tn $ investment is required by 2030 for urban development

Policies to finance - help in loosening financial constraint.

1) Smart City mission - to provide IT based development
2) AMRUT - to provide basic amenities to 500 cities
3) Swacch Bharat mission - to achieve sanitation progress
4) PM Awas Yojana - to arrive at Affordable housing for all.
5) Municipal bonds.
to raise money to finance specific projects



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3.

## Indicators to decide on financing

1) Citi Liveability Index
2) Credit rating, Performance based grants,
3) Value Capture financing
4) Swachh City Ranking
5) NHB RESIDEX.

## Municipal Bonds – a closer look

- These bonds are issued by ULB's to raise money. People choose to buy them based on above indicators and implementation of above policies.
- They are tax free; 1st issued in Pune,

## Key to adress financial challenges

a) Strengthens fiscal capacity
b) It ensures accountability, since they (people) closely watch the ULB's functioning
c) However, the finance must be backed by efficiency of functions and proficiency of functionaries. Thus Government must also focus on operational & financial autonomy of the ULB's for better resource management and good governance.



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3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. (150 words) 10

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Financially Excluded refers to persons who were denied voluntarily/involuntarily, the access to financial services. i.e

a) - deposits ;

b) - Credit ;

c) - other services: ATM, Bank Infra, Net Banking Credit Card & Insurance etc.

**Rural Household's vis-a-vis Financial Exclusion**

According to NSSO 82% of rural population are w/o access to financial services.

- only 27% avail formal bank credit
- penetration of Insurance is less than 2%.
- Financial Inclusion Index, World Bank - India stands at 51 which is below many developing nations.

**Factors**

1. Supply side - No regular Income, Unsuitable financial products, Penetration of bank branches
2. Demand side - lack of awareness, literacy, convenience trust deficit,



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Understanding these needs, Govt of India and RBI have taken various measures -

Government of India

a) Jan dhan Yojana - Nofrills account, Insurance

b) Jeevan Jyoti Bhim Yojana

c) Atal Pension Yojana

d) Pradhan Mantri fasal bima Yojans

e) JAM trinity, Common Service Centres.

f) NABARD - SHG, MUDRA Scheme -

g) SFB, Payments Banks etc, Banking Correspondants

h) PM Vittiya Sakshartta Abiyan.

RBI

a) Reducing KYC norms requirement

b) RUPAY Card

c) Granting new licences to Bank

d) Mandatory requirement of branch opening in priority areas

e) Priority sector lending norms

Though significant improvement has been witnessed in absolute terms., efforts need to focus on inclusivity in financial inclusion i.e gender based, small farmer based access.



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4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. (150 words) 10

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? 'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environmental Accounting refers to taking the cost of causes & impacts of environment into balance sheet of an enterprise/government.

eg:

| Plastic covers (Rs 3) | + | Dumping cost Rs(3) | + | Cost for "RRR" cycle Rs(4) | = | Net Cost of Plastic cover Rs (10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

part of Environmental Accounting.

~~Rationale~~

Rationale behind the Environmental Accounting

a) Visibility

Money is all pervasive now. Any consideration is visibly seen, perceived and help take optimal choices i.e Consumerism, Exploitation of natural resources can be curbed

b) Commitment to DPSP (Art 48A), Fundamental Duty (Art 51A)

c) Realise the true picture of value addition including value degradation.



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5) Folows the Polluter pay principle.

6) Development and Environment can go hand in hand

→ 7)

Status of Environmental Accounting in India

1) Environment Impact Assement,
is compulsory under EPAct, 1986

2) Social audit eg. Meghalaya refers CAG to audit

3) Solid Waste Management rules eg. External producer Responsibility

4) Various legislations like FRA 2006 etc have been passed.

5) Some private Industries like Tata Steel, Maruti Udyog limited practice it.

6) CAMPA, 2016 has "net asset value" involving environmental cost.

India must be partner to World Bank Collaboration's Wealth Accounting Services system. to account for environmental costs, thus moving toward Sustainable Development Goals SDG 13, SDG 15 etc.



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5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine (150 words) 10

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Irrigation:

Application and Availability of controlled amount of water at needed intervals to Agriculture

Water use efficiency:

It is the ratio of water used and water derived from irrigation systems.

Importance of Access to Irrigation

1) 54% of net sown area is still rainfed

2) Variant Monsoon: necessitates irrigation.

- 50% of rain falls in 15 days
- Spatial variation via breaks etc. (Climate change)

3) Green Revolution, Intensive subsistence agriculture, Commercial cultivation all require high amounts of water.

4) High propensity to sow water guzzling crops like rice, sugar cane requires irrigation

5) To bring wasteland under cultivation



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Irrigation access → Production increment → Food Security, Doubling Farmer's Income, Nutrition, Food processing : GDP

using
PMKSY (scheme)
AIBP (scheme)

However Irrigation access without water use efficiency led to following problems

1) Water wastage → Ineffciency in Agriculture
   a) Canal irrigation – evaporation losses
   b) Ground water – depletion of resources
   c) Tube well – leakages.

2) Effects of over usage. leading to low productivity and
   a) Environmental unsustainability like.
   - Increased salinity of soils
   - Contamination of soil with Arsenice (westbengal
   - Exploitation of limited ground water resources
   b) Pesticides & fertilizer contaminations leading to low quality food, and further loss of access to export markets.
   c) Health wise – Marshy areas of canal irrigation leading to Malarial diseases.

Therefore Access to Irrigation (Har khet ko Pani) must be backed by Water use η (Per drop more crop) via PMKSY scheme. Drip Irrigation



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6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. (150 words) 10

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Disaster risk reduction is one of the 4 fundamental principles of Sendai Framework 2015-2030. It involves understanding, assesment, capacity building & technology

Linkage b/w Traditional knowledge and Modern Technologies

Traditional knowledge provides for

a) - Specificity, customisation, convenience, adaptability

1) Geographically → Coastal Tsunami - Mangrooves.

2) Sectorally → Floods in NE - Bamboo Water Transport

3) Sectionally → Earthquake in Uttarkashi - houses for tribals, but collapsed didnt collapse for tourists.

Modern Technology provides for

a) - Scalability, beyond human capabilities within time

1) Indirect evidences can be triggered.

eg. Tsunami early warning system.

2) Mass Communication using Social Media, SMS

eg. Cyclone Phalin.



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Thus for a disaster to be handled in completeness. We must focus on the holistic aspect leveraging both Traditional knowledge and Modern technology.

i.e

Traditional knowledge + Moder Technology → Better Risk Reduction via.

- Social capital + e-governance ⇒ Good Governance
- traditional communication systems + advanced, reliable communication systems ⇒ Sustainable Communication
- Ready to use attitude + Ready to use equipment ⇒ Ready to respond quicker.

PM's 10 point agenda also focus on integrating traditional knowledge and modern technology



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11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? (250 words) 15

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

Service MSME's are those small firms which pursue economic activity in Tourism, Retail, logistics etc

They are defined under MSMED Act, 2006. They along with Manufacturing MSME contribute 40% of India's GDP. 25% of service sector output is contributed by MSME services.

Powerful, Multiplier impact on Local Economies.

1) Employment opportunities, there by creating consumption demand in local areas (ie Multiplier effect)

2) Rural-Urban divide can be minimised via Construction services in MSME

3) MSME can penetrate to those remote, untapped uneconomical areas for large scale industries, thus creating equalising effect in many areas.

4) Promote Inclusive growth, minimise regional imbalance



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a) eg. Financial Inclusion by MSME of Banking Correspondants.

b) eg. Digital Inclusion by Community Digital Centres run by MSME

c) eg. Health Insurance to locals by financial MSME.

d) eg. Competitive Agriculture via effective logistics MSME

**Problems faced by service MSME**

a) Access to

- Credit - Collatural issues (13.7% total credit)
- Technology - unit cost, adaptability
- Skill Capital - only 2.3% are vocationally trained as per ES-2015-16
  - quality of IT graduates, engineers
- Enabling Infrastructure
  - like Roadways which increases their unit cost

b) Regulatory issues.

- To start a business - "Ease of doing business" says India fares one of the worst in starting a business
- To expand or make it scalable
  - Issue Labour inflexibility, Tax terrorism hinders the growth.



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- Pro-Government Policies to start r grow a business

1) Niti Aayog in it's 3 year Action Agenda focussed on MSME services - "A Silent Growth engine"

2) Government Procurement Policy - reserving 20% of products. to be procured by MSME

3) ZED - Zero effect Zero defect policy to boost exports of MSME

4) Credit flow via Priority sector lending norms.

5) Skill India Mission to upskill and reskill the informal labour.

6) Services Competition Program like that of Manufacturing MSME is to be promoted

7) Start up India shall include a segment of MSME to ensure faster clearance and better support.

MSME ~~shall~~ services shall change its face from being Silent Growth Engine to Inclusive empowering growth engine with the help of above Government policies.



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12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. __ (250 words) 15

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract Farming is cultivation based on agreement between producer (farm) and buyer at predetermined price and predetermined output.

Advantages.

To farmer/producer

1) Predictable Income : due to agreement

2) Smooth flow of inputs : buyer ensures it

3) Cognitive benefits out of assurance given, so that he may concentrate also on Human development.

4) Promotes market linkages.

To buyer and others

1) It gives opportunity for private investments in Agriculture

2) It promotes food security via food processing

3) It fills the demand gap of present Consumer culture.



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However, it suffers from market failures, i.e.

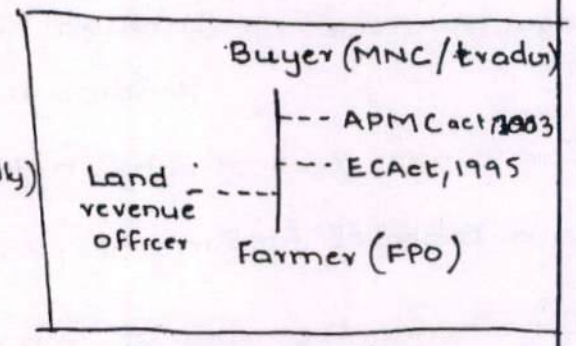
**How?**

a) Farmer:

1) Low awareness (legally)

2) Risk of being exploited for low quality produces.

3) 67% of farming is performed by tenants, who have no land ownership to come into contracts.




Present structure (regulatory).

b) buyer:

1) Regulatory hurdles of APMC act which restricts farmers to sell at Mandis only.

2) Restrictions of stockholding limits of Essential Commodities act

3) No proper mechanism for dispute resolution

c) Others:

1) Women specific disadvantages - as they own only 10% of land officially, there by difficulty in entering into contracts.



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margin (कृपया मार्जन में कुछ ना लिखें)

What can Government do to improve Contract farming →

1. Legal awareness : through PRI's, Krishi vigyan Kendras on contract farming
2. Carefulness & Sensitivity in implementation of Model Contract farming act, 2018.
3. Considering the idea of bringing Contract farming into concurrent list.
4. Promotion of farmer producer organisation for better bargaining and create data repository.

Model Contract Farming act, 2018 is a step in right direction. as it addressed few issues of market failure like

1. Exempt Contract farming from APMC act.
2. Protect the vulnerable's rights (farmers)
3. Create a Grievance redressal mechanism
4. Norms provided for strict adherence of law.

Therefore, States must create their own laws in line with Model act and also thrust upon initiatives like e-NAM, SAMPADA yojana in an integrated way.

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13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्प्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Employability is the ability to pursue employment

Facts:

1) Report by CII, suggests that only 52% Indian graduates are employable

2) Indra skills report 2017, says only 2-3% workforce undergone formal skilling

3) Female Labour force participation ration, according to NSSO is 25.7%.

Employment Opportunities have been created but there are structural changes in type of employment brought by disruptive technology, i.e,

1) Priority to Knowledge than manual efforts

2) Priority to Skilled workforce

3) Priority to Techsavvy orientation

4) Priority to Handling adaptability to IOT, AI, 3D printing etc.

World Banks says 60% jobs are in threat due to AI.

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## Measure to improve Employability

1. Vocational training eg: SANKALP Scheme
2. Digital Education eg: PMGDISHA
3. Job Skilling, Re skilling, Upskilling, of the Work force eg. Skill India.
4. Industry - Academia linkage to expose the area of focus for employability eg. UDAAN.
5. Align school curriculum with skill training.
6. Follow the model of Gandhiji's Nai Talim - which suggest that our education must focus on three - Head, Hand, Heart.
7. Productivise Agriculture and eliminate disgursed employment via Extension services, NMAET.
8. Inclusivity reach via online platforms like SWAYAM.
9. National Apprentice scheme's effective implementation to reach 50 lakh target.

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## Measures to Improve Employment Opportunities

1. Job Seekers to Job Creators.

   a) Start Up India scheme - Incentivise, Mentor the budding entrepreneurs.

   b) Stand up India scheme - Inclusivise the entrepreneurs from. Women, SC/ST sections

   c) Boost and enable expansion for units in MSME sector.

2. Placement linkages. between Industry, Skill sector councils, Academia must be strengthened.

3. Food processing sector is the best avenue for a sustainable employment creation to a agricultural country like India :. Promote SAMPADA yojana.

4. Promote Investment from private sector. Economic Survey 2017-18 says. there is Investment slowdown

5. Improve Ease of doing business, I

6. Promote SEZ, CEZ, NIMZ, TIES, etc. and also Labour Intensive Industry clusters.

Our unemployment rate is just 3.8%.. So the issue lies in underemployement. So, In line with ILO, we need employability.



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**14.** India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

**(250 words) 15**

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Status of Agricultural exports is declining in trend

Overview

| | 2013-14 (bn) | 2017-18 |
|---|---|---|
| Exports | 43 | 38 |
| Imports | 15 | 24 |
| Surplus | 28 | 14 |

Thus, trade policy of Agriculture needs to be relooked and reformed.

**Issues with Trade policy**

1. Ad-hocism

- Unpredictable application of stockholding limits eg. sugar
- Frequent changes in imposing import duties of various products. eg. pulses.

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2. Pro Consumer Bias.

- In the name of food security, imposing restrictions in exports of oil seeds etc is justified.
- "Minimum Export Price" norms made our goods less competitive in global arena

3. Others

- Minimum Residual limits imposed by EU w.r.t Phytosanitary measures restricted market access
- Excess Competitition, pro trade policies of other countries like Vietnam (in textiles) has hindered our export potential
- Lack of TIES/MIES subsidy schemes for Agriculture
- Lack of Post harvest mechanisms & value addition chains to avoid distress sale and promote exports
- Other productivity issues w.r.t Irrigation, etc.

## Ways to Improve

1. Strengthen APEDA and enlarge it's mandate beyond food security, facilitation of exports.

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2. Zero Budget Natural farming should be promoted along with organic farming to avoid Minimum Residual limits

3. Proper warehousing and storage facilities for farmers should be developed.

4. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sampadha Yojana is in right direction for food processing and increase consumer choices abroad.

5. Branding of Indian Agriculture Markets using AGMARK, GI tags, etc. would make products unique to trade

6. Leverage National Trade Facilitation Council,

7. Promote MIDH (Horticulture), Integrated farming

8. Include in Model Contract farming act, 2018

9. WTO must engage in discussing distortions in Global trade policy

Even NITI Aayog emphasised on boosting exports and Foreign Trade policy also simplified procedures to augment the same.

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15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. (250 words) 15

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

**Currency Exchange Rate (of a nation) = (ER)**

* It is the value at which one currency is measured with other currency's unit

eg. Exchange rate of Rupee w.r.t Dollar = 70 (₹/$).

**It's a good measure, because**

* It provides an idea about trade performance,
* It signals the global trend of major disruptive products like oil, gold etc. This is necessary
* because imports are crucial to our economic performance.
* It helps understand the production capacities of each country via export potential.

Economic performance
(best measured in GDP)

- C — ER decides consumer choices
- I — ER signals import inputs
- G — ER enables to focus on inflation.
- X — ER is direct measure of it



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However, it's not the best measure, as it is filled with many loopholes and misunderstandings.

1) CAD, Fiscal deficit, Inflation, Growth all the measures are in symbiotic relationship with ER. ie

eg: CAD↑ → ER↑ → makes exports profitables / → makes import expensive

↑ feedback to

2) ER is not holistic w.r.t trade also. We need to understand that ER is to be remodified to questioning

- MER (market ER)
- NEER
- REER
- Effects of Dollar Index
- FDI inflow, outflow

- Base year
- PPP factor
- living stds factor
- Globalisation Index.

3) Relative economic performance is judged by it's relative strengths, capital. i.e We shall also focus on

- Domestic Demand
- Domestic Capacity Utilisation
- Investment attraction
- Fiscal Indicators (FD)
- Inflation (domestic level)

} of each other's countries while assessing the performance.

eg. India - 7.4% GDP, 70/$ (MEIL)
China - 6% GDP, 6/$

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Despite the regesturing an average GDP growth of 7.5% between 2014-19 to 2016-17, the CAD in remains high due to higher trade deficit.

**Factors Responsible.**

Imports →

a) Revival of oil prices (80% of crude oil is imported)

b) Consumer preference for gold imports.

c) Imports outpacing exports

d) Imports of electronic goods, solar panels instead of domestic manufacturing

Exports.

a) Export Restrictions - stockholding limits, MEpric

b) High logistics cost (US-6%, India-14% of total cost)

c) GST tax returns in delay.

d) Increased Protectionist tendencies

**Measures to Improve**

| Restrain Imports | Promote Exports. |
|---|---|
| Natibnal Bio Fuel policy | SEZ, CEZ, NIMZ |
| Strategic Reserves | National trade facilitation centre |
| Gold monetisation scheme | TIR Convention |
| Defence Procurement - | Duty scrips |

Economic Survey says, to realise double digit growth, India needs to export at 20% growth rate.



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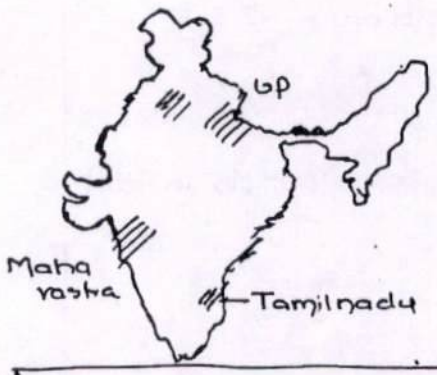
(इस भाग में पूरा या लिखें)

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sugar Industry played an important role in employment generation since the start of Cooperative movement by Padmashri Dr. Vithe Pati at Pravara Cooperative Sugar factory, 1948




(Prod$^n$ = Production)

Major Sugar producing areas.

→ Sugar Cane prodn → Sugar Prod$^n$ → Byproducts, Marketing

Problems faced by sugar Industry :

* Fluctuations in supply of Sugarcane
* In some area, the climate and timing of harvest is insync with sugar production
* Poor management of Cooperatives i.e Politicisation
* Corruption – Diversion of financial resources, fake bills.



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* Crop failure due to diseases like Red rot
* FRP, fair remunerative price 'issues' like of MSP
* Labour strikes
* Demand - supply mismatch leading to loss of remunerative prices
* Global factors on price fluctuation
* Export policy - unpredictable.
* Lack of technology upgradation of sugar mills
* Heavy debt burden on sugar mills.
* Delayed payments to farmers.
* Transportation issues for a weight loosing sugar-cane should be more important.
* Lack of Infrastructural capacities for refining

In this backdrop, Sugar Industries received relief packages. ~~by sugar~~ State governments, but it address only the issues of.

- Debt burden, Lack of Confidence in running mills, Delayed payments, opportunity for tech upgradation etc.

But for it to address holistically, other follows



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measures must be employed:

1) National policy on FRP for effective functioning
2) TUFS schemes similar to texiles for Technology upgradation
3) Product Diversification of sugar cane
4) Intellegent and Intelligeble export policy
5) Differential pricing for multiple use ie domestic use, Industry use (Chocolate), exports.
6) Relaxation of Minimum export price, Essential Commodities act.
7). Giving transparency in elections of cooperatives
8) Increase private sector participation in the sugar industry.

Sugar is a regular, daily, ingredient in every food item. It must be integrated with schems of other food initiatives.



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17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Government has launched NAPCC 10 years ago to address the challenges of climate change and put India on track of Sustainable Development. It has total 8 components and 1 was added later

Objectives

1) Energy - 100GW target of National Solar Mission
20% Water use efficiency to increase
Performance Achieve and Trade system (PAT

2) Suitable Adoption and Mitigation measures
- Climate change (GREEN INDIA Mission)

3) Align with MDG Goals (Sustainable Agriculture)

4) Study on Himalayan Ecosystem

5) Vulnerability and Poverty Reduction.

6) National Mission for Sustainable Habitat.



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**Impacts of Climate Change to Address**

Disproportionate impact on poor → Agriculture unsustainability → Health consequences → High Energy demand → Disproportionate impact on poor

**How far NAPCC has addressed the above impacts ?**

1) Energy efficiency → Implementation of PAT scheme has been successfully moved to Phase 2

2) Renewable energy → 57 GW out of 175 GW target has been achieved.

3) Himalayan ecosystem: Studies have been started by NITI Aayog, not NAPCCC

4) Sustainable Agriculture
   - Adoption of Neeranchal Water Shed management
   - Sikkim - 1st Organic state.

5) Green Cover - Forest cover has been increased by 0.24% in 2018.

6) Water use η - increasing by adoption of drip irrigation



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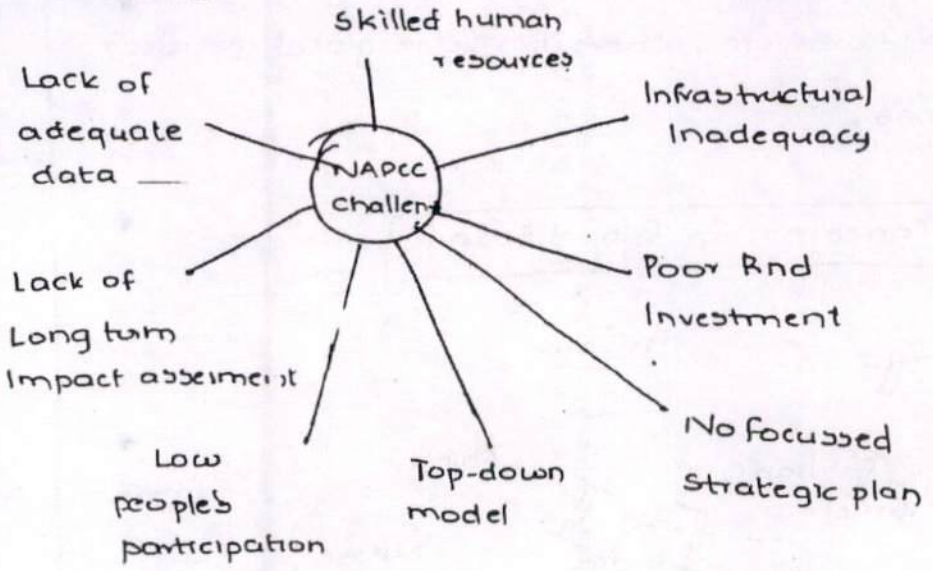
Question is to whether NAPCCC is the sole reason for the above success. Is the success comprehensive effrcienct.

Answer is no, There is still lot of scope to work in these areas.

Challenges




Way Forward

- Boost to Electric vehicles by FAME phase 2
- Better utilisation of CAMPA funds
- Skilled Human resource through NSDC
- Access to finance for domestic Solar industry

Sustainability in reducing Climate change impacts shall be backed by National Nutrition mission, NITI AAYOG efforts..

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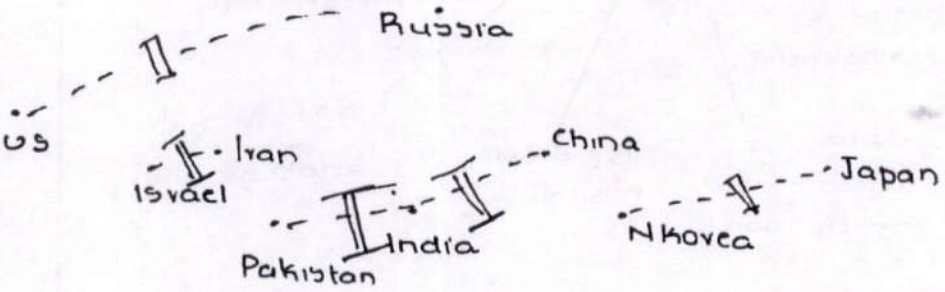
18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. (250 words) 15

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) highlights the issue of prolifration of nuclear weapons and their threat. Since World war2 and Cold war era, there is rise in global neuclear weapons.

Key Concerns for Global Security




1) 90% of weapons are with USA and Russia

2) Irresponsible display by North Korea

3) Escalations of tensions → Geopolitical rivalries

4) Smaller, non nuclear states are discriminated by vulnerable.



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5) Easy possibility of Destruction of human race
eg: Russia's 9000 km effect weapon

6) Majoritarianism, (attitude), UNSC domination, are affecting global policies 7) High cost

Existing International Arrangements and it's ineffectiveness

UN : failure to lead the situation in an unbiased way (P5 - veto power)

IAEA : Limited powers in inspection and investigation

JCPOA (with IRAN) : Withdrawl of US has shown the failure of International regime.

ICAN : Arrived at Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons., but none of the P-5 countries signed it.

Non Proliferation Treaty : Discriminatory towards Nuclear weaponed, non nuclear weaponed states.

Nuclear Supplier group : Member not adhering to the principles like China supporting Pakistan's nuclear program.



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## Salient Features of Indian Policy

1. No first use policy
2. Credible Minimum Deterrent
3. Use of Nuclear power for peaceful and civilian purpose

India has upheld it's image as a responsible nuclear power and it's great achievement could be visible in Civil nuclear agreement by Japan, US Civil Nuclear deal, Membership in MTCR regime

## Whether to Join NPT?

NPT provides for gradual nuclear disarmament of nuclear weaponed states and non generation by non nuclear weaponed states dating back to 1963

1. It seems discriminatory.
2. There is no timeline for disarmament
3. There is no comprehensive monitoring mechanism

India must pitch for better mechanism and advocate for new treaty for Nuclear disarmament without having an bearings on insecurity.



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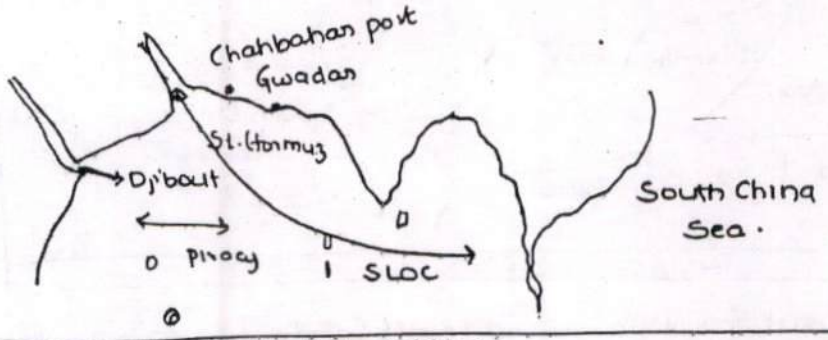


Amendment to Djibouti Code of Conduct was made recently to ensure maritime cooperation and exchange of officials to exercise of different countries

Collective Multilateral and Regional Cooperation is necessary, due to.

1. Involvement of Multiple stakeholders
2. SLOC's are a concern for all nations
3. Pooling of Human resources and Communication
4. Build Trust, Confidence Building measure
5. Principle of Synergy

Way Forward

1. Require more military exercises ie RIMPAC
2. IORA must cooperate for HADR exercises
3. Better Dispute settlement mechanisms



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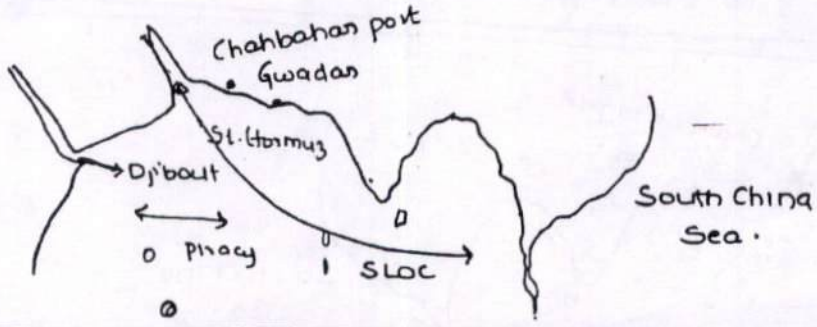


INDIAN OCEAN.

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4. Focus on Intelligence sharing agreement, Interoperability, Mutual usage of military bases

5. Thus, we must focus on Maritime security in terms of Regional cooperation In addition to taking the lead to be the "Net Security Provider" for aneffective prevention and response.



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margin (हल्ल भाग में पूरा ना लिखें)

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. (250 words) 15

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

The foundation for Indian Space programme was laid in the 1960's with the launch of Aryabhatta Satellite and establishment of ISRO

Timeline

| Self reliance | Commercialise | Socio | Security, |
|---|---|---|---|
| Technology (Space) | Technology | Cultural progress | Disaster domains also |
| eg. PSLV launch INSAT | eg. ANTRIX | eg. Liion battery | |

Changing times

1) India's Global Integration (post 1991)

2) Cyber Security Issues

3) Rise of China, String of Pearls theory

4) Multipolarity causing escalation of tension

5) NAM (Idealistic) to (Pragmatic) requires Alertness

6) Greater Gobal roles. 7) Changing regimes - Protections



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Thus In this context, space programme has potential to adress the vulnerabilities in the back drop of security challenges.

1. NAVIC - Self relrance with Military component
   eg. which became more significant after KARGIL WAR, 1999
2. India Ocean
   - NAVIC, GSAT For Communication
3. Cooperation of others through soft power space diplomacy - in return support to adress security challenges
   - Myanamar, satellite services
4) Border management - Surveillance capacities (VSAT)
5) Disaster Management - Radar (Doppler), SAARC satellite
6) Cyber Security - by effective INSAT services
7) Defence Capabilities - Various missile programe requires location inputs.
8) Water security → Better mapping services using NAVIC.



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Thus to conclude, space programme can become a potential project along with Digitalisation to address key security challenges. of India.



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